HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

LATE DISPATCHES FROM THE WAR AUSTRIAN DELAY STILL UNACCOUNTABLE.

The steamship Vanderbilt, which left Southampton on the 11th of May, bringing, therefore, the same dates as those received by telegraph from the City of Baltimore, boarded off Cape Race, arrived on Saturday morning. We give below such details of the news as have not already been published, up to the 11th inst.

The screw steam-frigate Curacoa, from the United States, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, May 7, with Lord Napier and family.

The steamship Europa arrived out on Monday. May 9.

The steamship Peiho, from New-York on the 24th alt., arrived at Southampton May 9, called for orders and coal.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

PARIS, May 7.—The Emperor will leave for Genoa on Tuesday next. May 8.—The Moniteur contain the following: The Emperor has decided upon increasing the cadre of the General Staff by thirty Generals and the cadre of the Major Staff by fifty officers.

MARKHILES, May 8.—Letters from Rome to the 5th, state that the French garrison has been maintained entire, and that 10,000 Austrians are at Ancona. The imhabitants of the Romagna are greatly agitated.

Paris, May 7.—2:15 p. m.—The subscription of the new loan of 500,000,000 francs was opened this day, and 300,000,000 francs have already been subscribed.

Turn, May 6.—evening.—A company of troops has · LATEST DISPATCHES.

Turis, May 6—evening.—A company of troops has been dispatched to capture the war material which the enemy had transported to the western side of the Secia for the purpose of being conveyed to Candia and Terranova. The official Pietmontese Gazette publishes an announcement laying an embargo on Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports, but neutral property on board is to be represented.

sels in Sardinian ports, but neutral property on board is to be respected.

Turis, May 7.—[Official Bulletin.]—Gen. Della Marmora has made the river Dora his strategical line. The enemy has made no movement of any importance. According to advices from Ancona, the numicipality of that town has addressed a petition to the Pope against the increase of the Austrian garrison, and against the construction of fortifications by the Austrians.

Turis, May 8.—[Official Bulletin.]—The Austrians have hastily evacuated Vaghera, and after recrossing the Po at Gergla, remained in the wood on the left bank of the river. The Austrians are endeavoring to bertify their position on the Sesia.

TURIN, May 8.—The attempt to cross the Poat
Frassinetto took place on the 3d. The Austrians opened
fire at 5 p. m., and kept it up during the day until 8 at
night. They commenced again on the 4th. Some of
our men were wounded. The Austrians are 4,000
etteres at Castelmost. our men were wounded. The Austrians are 4,000 strong at Castelnuovo.

Berne, May 8.—A revolutionary movement is ex-

ted at Como: the tri-color has already been hoisted pected at Como; the tri-color has already been hoisted before the Castle.

MUNICH, May 8.—The Government of Bavaria has erdered the raising of a loan of 4,000,000 florins at 4½ per cent, and at the price of 97, to meet military re-

Turis, May 8.—The Austrians continue to comm

Takin, May 8.—The Austrians continue to commit ravages and depredation along their line of March. They have imposed on the town of Vercelli a contribu-tion of 300,000 francs.

A Paris correspondent to The Times says:

"There have been so many orders given to the manufacturers of St. Etienne for rifle cannon, that the workmen are forced to remain at work part of the fight."

A telegram in the Indépendance Belge says:
"The Prince Windischartz has taken like "The Prince Windischartz has taken his his de-parture for St Petersburg."

The correspondent of The Times says:

"A degree in The

"A decree in The Gazette announces that Count Cavour is charged with the functions of Minister of War and Marine during the temporary absence of Gen.

Della Marmora." The Times of the 10th has the following telegram: "Turin, May 9-[Official Bulletin].-The Austrians Saluzzola. They continue to fortify themselves or both banks of the River Sesia, and also at San Ger mano. The Austrians threw out reconnoitering par-ties, which advanced as far as the head of the bridge

of Casale, but, being attacked with energy by our coldiers, they withdrew."

The Nord and Indépendance Belge contain the fol-

owing account:
"Gen. Garibaldi, combining his movements with
those of Gen. Cialdini, has attacked the Austrians at
Vercelli, beating them completely, and bringing off

10 prisoners.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says: "According to the last accounts from Genoa, the entire of the Imperial Guard had arrived there, with the exception of the artillery. Marshal Vaillant, now Major-General of the army of Italy, leaves on May 10 for Genoa. Marshal Randon is expected in Paris Baron de Rothschild has resigned his functions as

Copsul-General of Austria at Paris.

"The Duke de Chartres has left Turin for England."

Emperor Napoleon.

The Nord asserts that the retreat of the Austrians is in consequence of orders sent from Vienna, where new plan of campaign had been adopted. The French regiments, were reconstituted in the

French regiments were received with enthusi asm at Turin.

Paris, Tuesday, May 10.—The Emperor took his

departure this evening. The crowd was immense and cheering very lively on his arrival at Lyons.

Prince Napoleon left with him.

The Empress accompanied the Emperor as far a ontereau. French Rentes closed at 3:30 p. m. on Tuesday at

Coff. 80c.

Terry, May 9.—[Official Bulletin].—The enemy, to the number of 2,000, after occupying Beda for a short time, withdrew.

Austrian reconnoitering parties had advanced to

doren, but seeing the preparations for defense, with

PUBLIC FEELING IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MARSEILLES, May 4, 1859. That which your correspondent, in his last letter from this place, held to be still doubtful, is now removed beyond the possibility of all doubt-the conlecture is turned into certainty -- the war of Italian Independence and Liberation has actually commenced; the hostile legions of France and Austria are, by this time, in presence of each other; and, in all likelihood, you may receive simultaneously with this, news from and the result of the first onslaught At the same time, it may be of some interest to the readers of your valuable paper to learn what has been and still is doing here, preparatory to the

bloody strife. Ever since the New-Year's day, when the Emperor of the French spoke the few ominous words to Monsieur Hübner, it became evident to us here to Monsieur Hübner, it became evident to us here that those few words had a weighty and practical significancy, and that war in all its sternness was most imminent. Preparations on a large scale were immediately set on foot. The Government well-loved wife, the Empress, the title of Regent, to exercise the functions of the same during our absence, is conformally with our instructions and our orders. contracted extensively for the supply of flour, biscuits, hay, and all kinds of military stores; and for weeks we beheld every train arriving from Paris weeks we beheld every train arriving it was numand the interior, conveying into this city vast num"Let it be understood that cognizance shall be
"Let it be understood that cognizance shall be
"Let it be understood to the Presidents of bers of cannon of all calibers, shot and shell, and given to our uncle, Prince Jerome, to the Presidents of overy kind of ammunition. At the same time, there the great bodies of the State, to the members of our was collected together at Toulon an immense body of transports, both steam and sailing vessels, and the most powerful fleet of first-rate ships of war that ever floated on the salt sea. I doubt whether England could ever have assembled a more powerful fleet. To those who witnessed what was going on here and at Toulon, for the last three months, the talk of a "Congress" or other mediation appeared as an idle tale to amuse the unwary and to give a degree of plausibility to the conciliatory spirit and tempers of the French Emperor. War was the and gree of plausibility to the conciliatory spirit and temper of the French Emperor. War was the end from the beginning. If the British Government thought otherwise, verily they are very simple-minded people. It is, I think, proverbially two that John Bull is a most gullibe animal.

The moment it was known in Paris, through the telegraphic wires, that Austria had sent, on the 19th of April, that audacious and criminal summons to "Apoleon, by the grace of Gyd and the national cation of the present letters patent to the Sennte, which will have them registered, and to our Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, who will have them bublished in the Balletin des Loss. "Mapoleon at the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Given at the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Mapoleon, by the grace of Gyd and the national cation of the present letters patent to the Sennte, which will have them registered, and to our Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, who will have them bublished in the Balletin des Loss. "Mapoleon at the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Given at the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Mapoleon, at the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Mapoleon, at the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Mapoleon, at the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Napoleon, but the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Napoleon, at the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Napoleon, but the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Napoleon, but the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Napoleon, but the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Napoleon, but the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Napoleon, but the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Napoleon, but the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Napoleon, but the Palace of the Tulleries, this 3d of May, 1859. "Napoleon, but the Palace of the Tulleries, the palace of the Tulleries, the palace of the Tulle

The moment it was known in Paris, through the telegraphic wires, that Austria had sent, on the 19th of April, that audacious and criminal summons to

Sardinia to disarm, the preparations here for transporting the French army into Piedmont, especially to Genos, assumed a most stirring and active character. Our site has a post story in the character of the cha acter. Our city has ever since been like one vast camp; thousands upon thousands of troops, of all arms, have constantly, night and day, been pouring in and embarking on board of Government or char-tered steamers. I was here during the whole of the Crimean war, and an eye-witness to all the military movements, but I must own that the scenes which I then beheld were not nearly as stirring and exciting as those which have fallen under my notice for the last fortnight. There is more of enthusiasm displayed, both on the part of the troops as well as os that of the population. The French, though or-dinarily very lively and quick, full of "cian" on the field of battle, are nevertheless devoid of that animation which characterizes the English in cheering and shouting "hurrah," on public occa-sions or in seasons of excitement. I have observed, however, on the present occasion, a great difference, as if a change had come over the minds of the people. Great crowds are to be seen lining both sides of the port, spectators of the rapid embarkation of the troops, and as the steamers—from eight to ten daily—freighted with from 1,500 to 2,000 soldiers, move out of the harbor, the bands playing "Partant pour la Syrie," shouts and acclamahats and handkerchiefs, and which are reëchoed from the military on board. In the crowd I have daily noticed groups of Englishmen and citizens of

the United States, of both sexes, who were the loudest in their demonstrations.

I doubt, however, very much whether all the sympathy and enthusiasm which have been or are being expressed in favor of French interference in the cause of Italy by English individuals, will go to allay the irritation which has been aroused and now exists in this country against England and her Government. The hostile spirit which sprang up against England in connection with the affair of January 14, 1858, and the acquittal of Bernard, is as nothing in comparison with that which has now laid to deep a hold on the mind of the French peo-ple, and, I doubt not, also on that of their ruler, owing to the Austrian tendencies and sympathies of the British Government. The French will not be-lieve—it is not possible to persuade them—that the mass of the British public is heart and soul on the side of France, and enlisted in the cause of Italian freedom, and against Austrian despotism and oppression; partly because Lord Derby and Mr. Disraell, seting, probably, under the Court-inspira-tion of Prince Albert, the friend of Austria, entertain great admiration for the "dignified conciliation" of that antiquated and perfidious Power. What a burning shame it is—enough to make any Englishman blush and ashamed of his country and linesge—to find an English statesman of the Nine-teenth century, at this advanced stage of progress and civilization, espousing the cause of a Power like Austria—in league with the powers of darkness, the Jesuits and the worst species of Popery of the darkest middle ages—to crush and trample under foot the slightest germ of civil and religious liberty, and throw mankind back upon the superstitions and horrors of the Inquisition. Would Austria have dared to brave Europe as she has done, if she had not been encouraged by the Gov-ernment of England, just as Russia was by Lord Aberdeen, when she crossed the Pruth in 1853? What business has Austria in Central Italy, and to domineer in Naples! Talk of the Treaty of 1815, which gives Austria the mastery over Lombardy and Venice—what power has broken that treaty like Austria, in reference to Cracow and to her usurpation in the minor States of Italy? It is sheer drivelling and imbecility to talk any more about the sacredness of the above-named treaty. Austria has long since turned it into a waste sheet of paper; and now it is for France-shame that England has no share in the noble cause!—to avenge upon Austria her treachery and hypocrisy, and to aid in the work of liberating Italy from Austrian tyranny and misrule. God's retributive justice must fall heavily upon that wretched and miserable Power. France will, it cannot be doubted, succeed in driving Austria from Italy and beyond the Alps, with the help of God and the people themselves. "Aide toi et of God and the people themselves. "Aide toi et Dieu l'aidera," the whole of Italy will follow the example of Tuscany and Parms; and we may hope to see in a few months a united Italian people.

Austria, I am confidently and from good authority informed, has gone on her knees-she is as cowardly in distress as she is arrogant in success-to entreat the help of Prussia; but that Power is in-flexible in the determination to remain neutral and

to await quietly the result of the conflict.

Since writing the foregoing, I learn that some days may still clapse before we may hear of any engagement between the belligerents. The Austrians have destroyed, as far as they have advanced into Piedmont, all the means of telegraphic communication, and the French will allow nothing to transpire of their movements until some decided success on their part can be made public.

THE PROGRAMME OF NAPOLEON III. Correspondence of The London News.

TURIN, Sunday, May 1, 1859. The Daily News says that preparations are being ande at Genoa to give a triumphal reception to the that may be said to be preximate, and which I believe that may be said to be preximate, and which I believe have not been so much as foreseen or suspected by any journalist. My request is not indiscreet when I ask you to have implicit faith in what I am about to state. Though the immediate future may belie our expectations, yet should the designs I speak of never reach maturity, you will at least know very soon that they have been seriously entertained. I can assert that the armaments of France will be gigantic, and that between seven and eight hundred thousand men are on the eve of being mobilized. An army will be placed along the Rhine, and I am almost ashamed to meution its strength, since the statement would seem to be exaggerated; but a most trustworthy informant has repeatedly assured me that it will not be less than 300,000 men.

300,000 men. The Emperor does not believe that Germany will remain quiet. I have often extelled the loyalty of Prussia's policy, and it gives me sincere joy that I am able to confirm it anew. Prussia will do all she can to septo confirm it anew. Prussia will do all she can to separate the German from the Austrian caase, but is afraid of being dragged along by the heedless enthusiasm of the Germans, encouraged and fomented as it has been by artful machinations at Vienna; and, in truth, the hope she entertains of German aid may perhaps semewhat justify Austria's conduct. On the other hand, should France respect Germany, I think the ruin of the house of Hapsburg is decreed. Some days ago, I aliaded to a solemn manifesto that Napoleon intended publishing to Europe, wherein he would express his intention of esponsing the grand principle of nationality. I persist in that statement, having reason to believe that the said manifesto will see the light on the same day that the Emperor set out for Italy, which believe that the said manifesto will see the light on the same day that the Emperor set; out for Italy, which movement will not be later than a week or ten days hence at furthest. We shall then see about his person men whom Austria hates and justly fears, and one of whom may be likened to a living banner.

THE REGENCY IN FRANCE. The Moniteur of the 10th publishes the following

Imperial decree: "Sapoleon, by the Grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, to all present and future Wishing to give to our beloved wife, the Empress.

in conformity with our instructions and our orders, such as we shall have made known in the General Order of the service which we shall establish, and which shall be inscribed in the Great Book of the

will Emperor of the French, to all who may see these

will Emperor of the French, to all who may see these presents greeting:

"On the point of starting to take command of the army of Italy, we have by our letters patent of this day confided the Regency to our well-beloved wife, the Empress, and we have regulated for the time of our absence the order of service by an act inserted in the State archives, and made known to our uncle, Prince Jerome Napoleon, to the members of the Privy Council, to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Council of State.

"Desirous of giving to our uncle Prince Jerome marks of the high confidence we place in him, and, by the aid of his intelligence, experience and devotion to our person to facilitate the task of our well-beloved wife, we have decided and do decide that the Empress Regent shall take, on the resolutions and decrees which may be submitted to her, the counsel of the Prince our uncle. We have, moreover, conferred on him, as we confer upon him by these presents, the right of presiding, in the absence of the Empress Regent, at the Privy Council and at the Council of Ministers."

gent, at the Privy Council and at the Council and interest.

"Given at the Palace of the Tuileries this 3d of May, 1299.

"NAFOLEON.

(Countersigned) "ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State."

The Moniteur also has the following:

"During the time the Emperor will be with the army, his Cabinet, maintaining its actual organization, will perform its functions at Paris, as hitherto. All petitions relative to private or collective interests, or to propositions of general interest, must therefore be addressed to the Emperor at Paris, and not to his headquarters." headquarters."

NAPOLEON I. AND NAPOLEON III.

NAPOLEON I. AND NAPOLEON III.

"Yesterday the Emperor of the French left his "capital to take the command of his army." When these words were read by our fathers some half-century ago, every one knew there was thunder in the air, and that the bolt would soon fall. They knew also that the crash of sacked cities and the cries of broken armies would soon be heard. It is not quite with the same certainty of havee that we follow the flight of the tamer Eagle of the Bonaparte family. He has taken all his precautions; he has left the Empress all the functions of the Regency, and has weighted them with those proper restrictions which he thinks necessary to prevent the operation of amiable weakness or feminine irresolution in matters of State. In his absence he has left her his "orders and instructions" to guide her, and his photograph, newly taken, ness or feminine irresolution in matters of State. In his absence he has left her his "orders and instructions" to guide her, and his photograph, newly taken, to console her. If we look back for a precedent for an event of this courtly importance, we must rest upon the magnificent ceremonial which accompanied the departure of the uncle of the present Emperor in the motth of May in the famous year 1812. Then, also, an Emperor of France recommended to the protection of his people his wife and his one child, and went forward in a plenitude of magnificence which even Napoleon III. cannot yet emulate to take the command of half a million of men in arms, and to direct the thunders of 1,300 guns. Even the huge armies now on foot are not to be compared with such tremendous armaments, nor will there interpose between Paris and the seat of war any so magnificent a delay as that which drew together half the Sovereigns of Europe to do homage to the Great Napoleon at Dresden, and showed the world four Kings and a crowd of Princes waiting in the Imperial ante-chamber, and an Empress of France treating with a somewhat contemptatous condescension the Imperial Archduchesses, her German relatives.

If we thus recur to history, it is that the events of

relatives.

If we thus recur to history, it is that the events of the last few years seem to have brought the great wars of the First Napoleon nearer to our own time. wars of the First Napoleon nearer to our own time. In the forgotten days of peace, some seven or eight years ago, the present generation left itself divided as by a gulf from the tremendous conflicts of the Republic and the Empire. We could scarcely imagine that in the streets of Paris we walked about surrounded by the children of those who had seen tumbrils full of unfortunates go to the guillotine, and had formed part of armies of a quarter of a million, operating along a line of two or three hundred miles. But these mighty events now seem less strange and less foreign to our line of two or three hundred miles. But these mighty events now seem less strange and less foreign to our own experience. We have become accustomed to the rumors of wars and alliances, the dispatch of regiments and ships, the news of successful sieges and hardly won fights. We turn to our histories to find that the armies marshaled under the banners of rival States are now vastly more numerous, expensive and well equipped than those which fought at the outset of the Great War. The vessels which contended at the Nile and Trafalgar were mere nutshells in comparison with the stupendous bulks which will be brought into action, should the only two great Naval Powers which remain in Europe oppose great Naval Powers which remain in Europe oppose each other in war. These facts may seem common-place; but still it is of the utmost importance to recol-lect that the struggle into which the European nations may now be drifting, is on quite as large a scale as that which exhausted their energies at the beginning of this century. True, as a recent speaker observed, a great French Revolution does not happen every fifty years, and any war of the present day may want the flerceness and enthusiasm which prolonged a former one for twenty-two years. But rum may come just as well from a war unwillingly commenced and

the hereeness and enhanciasm which prolonged a former one for twenty-two years. But ruin may come just as well from a war unwillingly commenced and languidly prosecuted, as from one which engages the passions of every peasant. The burdens of war, the horrors of war, may be as terrible when both sides are wishing for peace and asking the reason of the fight, as when a revolution is battling with Kings, or a crowned soldier placing his relatives and his comrades on the thrones of Europe.

Let us, then, consider by the light of history the preparations which are now being made by France and Austria for the conduct of the present war. The campaign which began by the entry of French troops into Piedmont, and by the passage of the Tiemo by the Austrians, is on a scale which very for exceeds any former struggle in those countries. In the long wars of Napoleon I, it may be observed that the armies continually increased in number, while, it is said, the genius of the commander and the prowess of said, the genius of the commander and the prowess of the individual soldier diminished. The brilliant cam-paigns of Napoleon's youth were made at the head of a few thousand men. Marengo itself was gained by 28,000, but the war of 1865 actively employed about 150,000 French, while in the campaigns of Wagram, Moscow, and Leipsic, we have incomparably larger arnies brought into the field on both sides. Now, the war of 1850 begins on the colossal scale of the later Empire, and the armies employed may attain dimen-sions such as no single State has hitherto been capa-ble of producing. Presuming the struggle to be sions such as no single State has nancito been capa-ble of producing. Presuming the struggle to be confined to France and Austria, and to the field of Northern Italy, we shall have the speciacle of a combat in closed lists such as the world has never before witnessed. If both the antagonists fight well and stubboruly, the conflict will be as interesting to the military critic as grievous to the philanthropist. Both France and Austria will be able to march almost all their enormous forces to the seat of war. Germany will, while the war is confined to Italy, be sufficiently the ally of Austria to guarantee her from any attack in the any of Austra to guarantee her from any attack in the rear from Russia, but not sufficiently to disturb France by any demonstration on the Rhine. It may be said that, for some time to come at least, the influ-ence of Germany will have the effect of leaving both sides free to use all their strength against each other. That they will use it there is no doubt. The seat of war adjoins the territory of each, railways and ers transport their troops easily, and most of th ers transport their troops easily, and most of the lo marches which enfeebled and diminished arm in the days of Napoleon will be avoided. Enormous masses of armed men can be taken to the counmasses of armed men can be taken to the country they are to light in as comfortably as if they were merely making a change of quarters. With this facility of transport, and this power of using the whole of their great standing armies, we must expect to see two hosts gathered together on the plains of Italy such as no two single States ever yet opposed to each other. The numbers we do not even plains of Italy such as no two single States ever yet opposed to each other. The numbers we do not even pretend to guess at. The French are pushing troops over the Alps, and loading their ships of war with solders for Genoa. The supply of food will be the only limit to the number which can thus be brought into the field. The French probably have their information about the Austrian army, as the Court of Vienna has its own about French proceedings. But Englishmen are allowed to know little about the matter. There is, however, no doubt that the power which sent a quarter of a million of men to Sevastopol within eighteen months will be able to send that number into Northern Italy. Considering that the whole of Italy. sent a quarter of a million of men to Sevastopol within eighteen months will be able to send that number into Northern Italy. Considering that the whole of Italy, with 27,000,000 people, may shortly be in insurrection, and that Sardinia has some 80,000 troops of her own ahready, it may be reckoned without exaggeration that more than 300,000 may in the next two months be put in line to drive the Austrians from their carefully chosen and now famous positions in Lombardy. On the other hand, Austria can, and will, no doubt, bring an equal force into the field. She does not want men, for the empire contains 33,000,000 souls, without counting the Italian Provinces. If the Finance Minister can find the money to keep 300,000 men on foot in Italy, Gen. Gyulai will find work for them all. They will not be men to fight with the spirit and dash of Frenchmen, but they will be fine, steady troops, superior in physique to their enemies; they will have all that science has achieved in the way of perfect weapons of destruction, and they will be commanded by officers who know that the eyes of Europe are upon them, and that they must fight now for the very existence of their Empire.

These are the prospects of the campaign, and certainly, as far as man can divine, they promise a most obstinate contest. The combatants are fairly matched. France, with Italy at her back, and a less impoverished exchequer, may be expected to have the superiority of numbers. But the Austrians, on the other hand, will probably, after their raid into Pledmont, fight a defensive battle, and then they will be on ground of which they know every inch: they will be holding their own military works, at which they have labored

of which they know every inch: they will be holding their own military works, at which they have labored for forty years, and which they have declared to be masterpieces of science. If in such conditions they

are not able to hold their ground, Europe will come to are not able to hold their ground. Europe will come the conclusion that it is of very little use to help them. With every inducement to a desperate struggle, they must be changed from what they were in the old times if France is easily victorious or Lombardy free at once. Such considerations as these make is look with apprehension for the future of Europe, especially in financial matters. We read that the French loan of £29,000,000 is being easily raised, and this is not a matter for surprise, as the lender will get 5 P cent for his money, and the payment of installments is to extend over no less than 18 months. But these £20,000,000, which are to prise, as the fender will get 5 °P centior his money, and the payment of installments is to extend over no less than 18 months. But these £ 29,000,000, which are to come in at the slow rate of a million a month, will be soon spent, probably before the sixth monthly installment is forthcoming. And then, what is to be done? Is there to be another loan, extending over a further term of 18 months, or an income-tax, or additional Customs' duties? If one or two brilliant victories dispose of the Austrians, all may be well, and the £12,000,000 sterling which the Minister of Finance says he has in hand, added to the produce of the loan, may give Napoleon III, the glory he covets at a comparatively cheap rate. But suppose the troops of Francis Joseph to be tougher enemies than is counted upon, how long will the cost of aggressive war be borne cheerfully even by the French people? As the duty of Englishmen is to fight for neither party, so common prudence commands them to hold their purse-strings when despots ask funds for such an enterprise as this when despots ask funds for such an enterprise as this Italian War.

THE FRENCH IN SARDINIA.

Marshai Baraguay d'Hilliers has a idressed, from his headquarters at Genoa, on the 29th ult., the following order of the day to the 1st corps of the Army of Italy; order of the day to the 1st corps of the French army, ander "Soldiers! In 1796 and 1800 the French army, ander the orders of General Bonaparte, obtained in Italy glorious victories over the same enemies whom we are about to combat. Several demi-brigades then acquired to the formation of Terrible or 'Invincible,' which about to combat. Several dem-organisation acquired the designation of 'Terrible' or 'Invincible,' which each of you, by his courage, firmness, and discipline, will endeavor to give to his standard. Soldiers, have confidence in me, as I have in you. Let us show our-selves worthy of France and of the Emperor; and let us so act that one day it shall be said of us what was said of our fathers, as expressing all titles of glory—
'He belonged to the army of Italy!'

The following letter, dated Genoa, the 4th inst., has

the following letter, dated Genea, the 4th inst., has been received in Paris:

"All the troops of the line have quitted this town to proceed to the cantonments assigned to them; the Imperial Guard alone remains. This concentration of the Guard leads us to suppose that the Emperor will arrive in Italy by Genea, and grand preparations are being made to receive him. His reception on his landing will be splendid. The National Guard, of which some companies have not yet received their landing will be splendid. The National Guard, of which some companies have not yet received their uniforms, are pressing the army tailors so that they may appear in good feather when Napoleon III. arrives. All the boats in the harbor are already hired to convey passengers to the Imperial ship-of-war as soon as it shall be telegraphed. The entire population, noble or otherwise, rich or poor, will be on foot that day. You may feel assured no liberating sovereign ever had a more magnificent reception. People will come from a distance of 50 miles to witness the Emperor's landing. More than 150,000 persons will crowd the quays, the mole, and the surrounding hills, which present a magnificent view of the harbor. A recent telegraphic communication from Alessandria announces that the Austrian troops have made another forward movement. There is every appearance of an approaching great battle on the ground of another forward movement. There is every appear-ance of an approaching great battle on the ground of Marengo, where Napoleon, then Consul Bonaparte, vanquished the Austrians. For the last twelve days rain has been falling in torrents, and our unfortunate soldiers encamped on the high roads have suffered se-verely. They have, however, been supported by that con-stant good humor which never abandons French troops. verely. They have however, occasippende any stant good humor which never abandons French troops. The Piedmontese cannot complain of our men, for never did a friendly army conduct itself better in a foreign territory. The passage of our troops through Genoa has been a superb affair for the Genoese. The French officers having quitted France unexpectedly, had not time to supply themselves with the most indispensable necessaries, and it was in Genoa they purchased their mules, saddles, and baggage carts. A fair for the sale of mules was held every day in the market-place. The Genoese horsedealers, like their brethren in other countries, extorted extravagant prices; as

in other countries, extorted extravagant prices; as much as 500f, and 700f, were paid for a mule. Our troops have left millions in Genoa. troops have left millions in Genoa.

The Independance Belge of May 9 says:

"The gravest news of the day is that the English Government has protested at Paris against the passage of French troops through the neutralized territory of Savey: that is to say, against the use of the railway constructed upon that part of Savey. The French Government replied that it could not acknowledge this protest, as the use of this territory had been agreed upon with Switzerland—which was charged to maintain the neutrality of Savey specified in the treaties of Vienna—and that the two Governments were of opinion that the Sardinian road was not included in the neutralized ground, the limits of which were so badly defined by the treaty."

AUSTRIAN MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of The London Times. PARIS, Monday, May 9-6 P. M. Ceresponence of the London Fines.

PARIS, Monday, May 9—6 F. M.

The inaction of the Austrians has surprised every one, after their peremptory summons to Piedmont. A French General writes that they seem to have recklersly thrown away all their advantages. They were first on the ground, before the French had yet moved to the support of their allies, and to make that support efficient, troops have had to be sent in hot haste from every available quarter. The priority in time, of which they do not seem to have made much use, is more than counterbalanced by the rapidity with which the French are swarming to the theater of war. The artificial inundations they must, from their knowledge artificial inundations they must, from their knowledge of the country, have been prepared for; and the floods caused by the heavy rains, as well as all other acci-dents of the seasons, ought to enter into the calcuto maneuver against an enemy. So strange is this inertness, even to novices in warlike operations, as to inertness, even to novices in warlike operations, as to give rise to the suspicion that the apparently retrograde movements, as mentioned in the Moniteur, cover some deep strategic plans slowly developed, and which are not obvious to people at such a distance as we are from the scene of operations. I have heard military men express their astonishment—the same who believed that the Austrians had by their being first on the field, the opportunity of attacking the Piedmontese before their auxiliaries came up, beating them, and then, taking up a strong position, awaiting the French. The official bulletins from Turin of the 8th inform us that the Austrians have advanced from Vercelli on Buronzo and Saluzzola, and that they continue to fortify themselves on both banks that they continue to fortify themselves on both banks of the Sesia and at San Germano; that a reconnaissance was carried on on the tête du pont of Casale, where they were attacked by the Piedmontese, and retired. Private accounts of the 7th from the seat of war state that the Austrians, finling the banks of the war state that the Austrians, finding the banks of the Po too swampy for their operations, have recrossed the river, and are moving on Turin. They add that the French Generals earnestly desire to see them advance on that city, as in that case they express their confidence that the combined armies will give a good account of them. Another, and a private dispatch, seems to corroborate the fact of a movement on Punin. We are so far from the seal of war, and the information allowed to transpire is of so meager a kind when there is any information, that we cannot give an opinion on what passes just now on the banks of the Ticino ion on what passes just now on the banks of the Ticino

A Vienna letter of the 1st says:

A Vienna letter of the 1st says:

"It seems now to be understood that the troops who crossed the Theino in three corps on the 29th uit, will be insufficient to give battle with any chance of success to the combined armies of France and Piedmont. Orders have therefore been sent from Vienna to advance into the Sardinian territory another corps of 50,000 men, now concentrated round Pavia. They will be replaced in their positions by troops drawn from Bohemia and Hungary, the first portion of which will be sent off to-morrow by the Southern Railway. The military authorities reckon that the last levy ordered to be made throughout the empire will bring out about 100,000 men. They will be sent to the depots in Hungary and Bohemia. In those two extensive divisions of the empire there are now only six or seven Italian regiments, which were sent there in March. These regiments appear to be intended, with those of Hungarian origin, to be incorporated in three federal contingents, which Austria must place at the disposal of the Germanic Confederation. Orders have been given to the Austrin Lloyd's to suspend the navigation of its numerous steamers in foreign waters. This will the constant. of its numerous steamers in foreign waters. This will cause an immense loss to the company. It is said that the Government intends to arm a certain number of ese steamers with cannon, and to employ them in de fense of the coasts of the Adriatic."

HENRI V. LEAVES AUSTRIA.

The Patric publishes a letter, signed "Baron de Levis," relative to the departure of the Count de Chambord from Vienna. Before leaving, the Count de Chambord had an audience of the Emperor. It is to explain the reason of this interview that Baron de Levis writes. The Count de Chambord did not think it right to remain in Austria as leaves that Paxer it right to remain in Austria as long as that Power was at war with France, but he could not leave with-out personally thanking the Emperor of Austria for the hospitality he had hitherto met with.

PRAYER FOR VICTORY IN FRANCE. The Cardinal Archhishop of Lyons, in communicating to his clergy the circular of the Minister of Public In-struction relative to public prayers for the success of the French arms, has addressed to them a pastoral let-

the French arms, has addressed to them a pastorial let-ter, which concludes in these words:

"Amid the grave circumstances in which France is placed, the first thought of the clergy is to turn toward God, who holds in His bands the hearts of kings, and

who raises or casts down empires as he pienses. War, whatever may be the degree of glory to which it may raise a nation, is always a great scourge. We cannot regard the misortunes it occasions without praying Divine Providence to abridge and put an end to them. Accordingly, dear brethren, we shall extend toward Heaven supplicating hands to implore its succor, and to obtain a prompt and honorable peace; and we shall repeat these words of the Minister of Public Instruction: 'May God protect France and the Emperor! Every Sunday during the war the 45th Psalm and the prayer for the Emperor and his army the 18th in the Missal) shall be chanted after vespers; and the prayer for peace (the 47d in the Missai) shall be said every day at mass.

AUSTRIAN VESSELS IN SARDINIAN PORTS.

The following is the article of the Piedmentete Gazette making public the decision of the Government relative to Austrian vessels in Sandinian ports:

His Majesty's Government would have willingly, during the present war, preclaimed those liberal principles, according to which the mercantile vessels of the enemy are allowed a certain space of time to leave the control of the Siere without molestation. The government the ports of the State without molestation. The gov-ernment has been unable to do so, because the terri-tory of the State is invaded by a powerful army, which oppresses the occupied provinces with acts of violence of every description, thus disobeying both the rules of oppresses the occupied provinces with acts of violence of every description, thus disobeving both the rules of the law of nations and those of humanity recognized in our present state of civilization. Orders have therefore been given to lay an embarge on the Austrian vessels lying in the ports of the State. This measure of precaution and security was imperiously called for by circumstances. And aithough the enormous requisitions and extortions of all kinds practiced by the enemy on our territory, to the injury of the unarmed population, justify even now an order of capture of the said vessels, nevertheless the Government still reserves its decision in that respect. Meanwhile the Government hastens to notify to all whom it may concern that the property of neutrals that may be on board the sequestrated vessels shall be immediately restored to their owners, conformably to the declarations in favor of neutrals signed by the high powers at the Congress of Paris in 1856. The application of such principles can naturally only be invoked in the case of such vessels as shall scrupulously observe strict neutrality.

The different determination come to by France and

strict neutrality."

The different determination come to by France and The different determination come to by France and Piedmont in their manner of treating Austrian vessels in consequence of the declaration of war, draws from the Constitutionnel the following defense of the course resolved on by Piedmont:

"The French Government has accorded to Austrian merchant vessels now in French ports a delay of six weeks to return to Austria, or to so to neutral coun-

"The French Government has accorded to Austrian merchant vessels now in French ports a delay of six weeks to return to Austria, or to go to neutral countries. The Sardinian Government, yielding to other necessities, has purely and simply put an embargo on the vessels of the same nation which happened to be in the ports of Piedmont. That has led to recriminations against the Cabinet of Turin, and certain persons have not failed to institute a not very charitable comparison between our proceedings and those of our allies. 'See,' say they,' how Piedmont gives way to her revolutionary instincts! She does not understand the example which France has set her; she is devoid of calm and dignity even in war! These systematic detractors are not ignorant that Piedmont, in thus displaying rigor, only acts in accordance with the laws of legitimate defense. They do not say that since the passage of the Ticino the Austrian army devastates and ruins the provinces which it has invaded. In one place that army makes forced requisitions: in another, levies monstrous contributions, and, in a third, makes military executions. which it has invaded. In one place that army makes forced requisitions; in another, levies monstrous contributions; and, in a third, makes military executions. In some small villages, occupied by only twenty of twenty-five families, the Austrian generals require the delivery in an hour of 100 oxen, 80 sacks of oats or wheat, and a quantity of firewood; and the inhabitants not being able to give what they do not possess, are abandoned to the discretion of the soldiery. In presence of such acts could the Piedmontese Government be so careless of the interests of its subjects as to make the concessions which a generous policy may induce France to grant? Was it not obliged to arm itself with rigorous justice against anticided injustice—in a word, to use reprisals against Anstria in the limits of the Piedmontese Government, not generosity, We may regret these rigorous measures, be blamed for them, if not Aussria, who has rendered them necessary ?

POPULATION OF THE DUCHY OF PARMA. The Parma Gazette of May 2 contains the following proclamation, addressed to the people by the Duchess before her departure: "We, Louise Marie de Bourbon, Regent for Duke

"We, Louise Marie de Bourbon, Regent for Dake Robert, first of the States of Parma, considering that the humane desires of the Great Powers have not yet succeeded in assembling a European Congress, in which means would have been sought to smooth existing dif-ficulties by wise measures and reasonable concessions, and considering that war has broken out very close to our Royal States, it is our duty as a mother to provide for the safety of our well-beloved children against the eventualities of the war. We have consequently thought fit to withdraw temporarily from our State, and to appoint our Ministers as a Government Com-mission to appoint during our absence, in the name of and to appoint our Ministers as a Government Commission to appoint during our absence, in the name of Duke Robert I., with our full power and authority, conformably to established laws and forms, and in case of need, in conformity with the special instructions which we have given to them, applicable to extraordinary circumstances. In the full confidence that we shall very shortly resume in person the duties of our regency, we most fervently and sincerely pray that our well-beloved country may be preserved from all calamity, and that humane feelings and the councils of reason may prevail in all minds.

"Given at our ducal residence of Parms, May 1. Given at our ducal residence of Parms, May 1,

A MANIFESTO FROM GARRIBALDI.

The Gazette de Liège publishes the following document. It purports to be a set of instructions addressed by Garibaldi to the chiefs of the "Na Italy" in the different Italian States: To the National Society of Italy :

"In the present state of Italian affairs the President usiders it his duty to transmit to the Society the folowing secret instructions:

"I. No scener have hostilities commenced between

"1. No scener have hostilities combined at the Priedment and Austria than you will at once rise in insurrection to the cry of 'Viva "Italia e Vittorio Emmanuele—Out with the Austrians!"

"2. If insurrection should be impossible in your own town, all young men able to bear arms will leave it,

and proceed to the nearest town where insurrection has been already successful, or is likely to be so. Among neighboring towns you will choose those nearest to Pledmont, where all Italian forces should be concen-

ated.
"3. You will make every effort to vanquish and dis-

organize the Austrian army, intercepting its communi-cations, destroying its bridges and telegraphs, burning all depots of provisions or clothing, and making pri-soners of all important persons in the Austrian service.

"4. Do not at first fire on Italian or Hungarian sol-

"4. Do not at first fire on Italian or Hungarian soldiers, but, on the contrary, endeavor to induce them to follow your own flag, and receive with open arms all who give way to your exhortations.

"5. Regular troops who will embarrass the national cause will be at once sent into Piedmont.

"6. Wherever the insurrection is successful the man who stands highest to the popular estimation will assume military and civil authority, with the title of Provinces Constitution of the Provinces of the Prov sume military and civil authority, with the title of Pro-visional Commissioner for King Victor Emanuel, and will maintain it until the arrival of the Commissioner dispatched by the Piedmontese Government.

dispatched by the Piedmontese Government.

"7. The Provisional Commissioner will abolish the taxes on bread, corn, Ac., and in general all taxes which do not exist in Sardinian territory.

"8. A levy will at once be made, by means of conscription, of young men from 18 to 20 years of age, in the proportion of 10 to 1,000 of the gross population. All men also, from 20 to 35, willing to bear arms in defence of the national independence, may be received as volunteers, both conscripts and volunteers being at once dispatched to Piedmont.

"9. The Provisional Commissioner will appoint a council of war, with power to try and punish, within

"9. The Provisional Commissioner will appoint a council of war, with power to try and punish, within 24 hours, all who may be guilty of crimes against the national cause, or against the life or property of pacific citizens. The council will make no distinctions of rank or class, but no person may be punished for crimes committed anterior to the insurrection.

"10. He will not allow of the establishment of political journais, but he will publish a bulletin of all facts which it is necessary to make public.

"11. He will dismiss from their posts all magistrates or officers who may be opposed to the new order of things, always proceeding with prudence and caution.

"12. He will maintain the severest discipline, applying to all the laws suitable during a time of war. He will be inexorable to deserters, and will give the strictest orders on this subject to all his subordinates.

"13. He will send to King Victor Emanuel a pre-

"13. He will send to King Victor Emanuel a pre-cise description of the arms, ammunition and money found in the various towns and provinces, and he will await commands on this subject.
"14. In case of necessity he will make requisitions

"14. In case of necessity ne will make requisitions for money, horses, carts, shops, &c., always giving a corresponding receipt; but he will punish with the utmost rigor all who shall make requisitions of this kind without the most pressing necessity, or without making a definite contract.

"15. Until the time referred to in the first article of these instructions. You will make a your means in your

these instructions, you will use every means in your power for manifesting the aversion which Italy feels for the Austrian domination and for the Governments dependent on Austria, as well as her love for independent on Austria, as well as her love for independent on Austria, as well as her love for independent on Austria, as well as her love for independent on Austria, as well as her love for independent on Austria, as well as her love for independent on Austria, as well as her love for independent on the love of Savora and Austria and Aust the Piedmontese Government; but you will do all in your power to prevent untimely or isolated movements.

"Turin, March 1. The Vice President GARIBALDI."

The Emperor of the French would be very much changed from his former character were he to neglect, using at the present moment every effort to conciliate the Powers which might impede his plans in Italy. It

using at the present moment every effort to correliate the Powers which might impede his plans in Italy. It is claimed for him as a merit by his partisans in his own and in our country that he is sincerely desirous of limiting the war to a struggle between France and Austria on a single field. That a Potentiale should be desirous of having only one enemy at a time is by no means surprising, and the French Emperor may well think that the hostility of Germany and England would be little compensated by the countenance of a barbaric ally, who might at the very crisis turn against him, impelled by dynastic considerations, or the jealousy with which hereditary greatness always looks upon the rise of an adventurer. We need not be surprised to hear, therefore, that France is making every effort to persuade Prussia into neutrality, and that M. de Persigny—an envoy who was on intimate terms with the late Government—returns to England to weave anew that network of an Anglo-French alliance which has been of late so cruelly torn to pieces. The choice of M. de Persigny is, no doubt, a proof of the Emperor's wish to stand well with a party of English politicians which may seen be called upon to rule the State, although it will not be so acceptable to the present Ministry, which in its early discussions with the French Government on the question of the Conspiracy bill found M. de Persigny's zeal for his master overcome his usual arbanity and his declared adhesion to the English alliance. The British people, however, though somewhat disenchanted as to the lovality of French diplomatists, will be glad to receive M. de Persigny, and will credit him with a desire to preserve the peace of the two countries and in each and also the band again take upon himself to suggest the course of

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

receive M. de Persigny, and will credit him with a desire to preserve the peace of the two countries until he shall again take upon himself to suggest the course of English legislation, and to lecture corporations on the moral daties of the citizen.

It is reported, also, that M. Fould retires, and that Count Walewski takes his place, being himself succeeded as Minister for Foreign Affairs by M. Droays de l'Huys. If these changes be carried into effect, the character of the French Cabinet will be, perhaps, a shade more hostile to England. Not, indeed, that this is of much importance, for the Emperor has always been, and always will be, his own Foreign Minister. But Count Walewski, though by no means a ways been, and always will be, his own Foreign Minis-ter. But Count Walewski, though by no means a partisan of England, has always been constitutionally averse from a warlike policy; he has been throughout opposed to the Italian schemes of the Emperor, and in

averse from a warlike policy; he has been throughout opposed to the Italian schemes of the Emperor, and in maintaining peace with England he has seen the greatest advantages to French prosperity and even French influence. M. Drouyn de l'Huys enjoys the reputation of an Anglophobe, and, though we know how much responsibility changes men, and how much they abandon the impulses of independence when under the yoke of office, yet we cannot expect that the new Foreign Minister will put the same check on the warlike fancies of his master as was in some degree maintained by the more pradent Walewski.

But, even should there be a change in the French Cabinet, we feel sure that the Emperor will for the present labor to disarm the suspicions of the English people. The Austrian war is enough for the most venturesome sovereign at one time. Whether the ultimatum of Vienna was inspired by rashness or policy, terror or resolution, whether it is destined to be spoken of in history as a masterly move, or the result of paniestruck imbecility, it has yet pledged the French Government to a great war. The momentous character of this contest is felt by the Emperor Napoleon, and every resource of arms and diplomacy will be used to carry it to a successful issue. It is said that Napoleou protesses himself certain of a complete and speedy triumph, that he will be able to sweep the Austrians from Italy and dictate a triumphant peace before the close of the year. This is a matter in which we have not the slighest desire to prophesy. We know from Italy and dictate a triumphant peace before the close of the year. This is a matter in which we have not the slighest desire to prophesy. We know what French troops are; we know, too, so far as reviews can inform us, what the Austriaus are like. We have also read the history of the great wars of the Revolution and the Empire. The result in any impartial annd must be a readiness to lay odds on France, so far as victories in the field are concerned. No one will be surprised to hear of rapid movements and brilliant attacks on the part of the French troops; the double-headed eagle may retire discomfited from many a field, and the galleries of Versailles receive hundreds of square yards of canvas representing the most picturesquely clad regiments of Austria swept along by the bayonets of Zonaves, Chasseurs, and Turcos. But history also reminds us that the Austrian Government possesses the quality of stubborness in a degree which makes it a formidable enemy, and it may well happen that the Empire which has lived through so many disasters will not be willing to relinquish its most fertile province after a single campaign. If, indeed, the Austrians allow themselves to be driven out and sign another treaty of Campo Formio, the star of Louis Napoleon will rise high and resplendent over Europe; but the Emperor is a wary as well as a venturesome man, and he knows that a stubborn struggle in Italy will not only disenchant his owa people, but encourage the German sympathizers with Austria to throw their whole weight into the balance. To anticipate any such calamity, to gain over the British Government at an early period of the campaign, to induce the Whigs on their return to power to abandon the understanding with Pruesia which has prevailed since January, and to pledge them to make omnon cause with him against Austria and Germany, sevidently the policy of the Imperial gamester.

Indeed, British neutrality is threatened from both sides. The Austrians, of course, would gladly see our from Italy and dictate a triumphant peace before the close of the year. This is a matter in which we have

s evidently the policy of the Imperial gamester.

Indeed, British neutrality is threatened from both sides. The Austrians, of course, would gladly see our Government take part more decidedly against the aggressive action of France, and probably Germany waits only for some such step to declare howelt openly against Napoleon. Heaven forbid that we should allow ourselves to be dragged into any such engagement! If Prussia, Austria, and the minor States of Germany, numbering some 60,000,000 souls, are not able to defend a province against the French Emperor and his restless levies, they deserve their fate. So long as Russia keeps apart, and the war is limited to Southern Europe, we can afford to stand aside with a completely good conscience. But we must equally object to any statesman or party taking up the socompletely good conscience. But we must equally object to any statesman or party taking up the so-called Italian cause as a political weapon, and pledging this country to support aggressions on which it has aiready pronounced a severe and most righteous judgment. All who are not blinded by fanaticism must see that Europe is threatenet with many and most formidable trials. We have possibly entered on a period of war which will last, with intervals of unjudy more party the men, we see about a secret t period of war which will tast, with quiet peace, until the men we see about us are gray, and the children now at play have sprung up to man-and the children now at play have sprung up to manand the children how at play have speak blood. The designs of two great despotic States are scarcely concealed by the decencies of diplomacy, and are doubted only by a faction within these islands. It is proved, if ever proof was wanted, that no advances the proved of the proof was wanted, that no advances are international comcommerce, or art, or science, or international com-unication, can take away the thirst for warlike a ivenmunication, can take away the thirst for warlike a Iventure in our nearest neighbors. A living novelist
has given us a picture of the Christian mob
of Alexandria in the fifth century, flocking from
litanies and sermons to the theater, and shouting
with delight at a revived show of gladiators.
The old pagan had not been washed out by the
beptismal water of generations. So it is with the
French people. A month ago they were almost to a
man against the war. If they had been free, if they
had possessed a free tribune and a free press, there
would never have been an Italian war. But the ruler
knew his power. Every demonstration in favor of

would never have been an Italian war. But he ruler knew his power. Every demonstration in favor of pence was suppressed, and the mere existence of war has conjured away the antipathies of the French people. No sooner does the clang of arms resound, no sooner are manifestoes posted up, no sooner do visions of glory and territorial aggrandizement rise before the vision of the people, than the old blood-madness begins to stir their blood. Lately they were madness begins to stir their blood. Lately they were opposed to war—now they are acquiescent; a victory will make them enthusiastic. Can any one doubt the effect of a successful campaign on the French army and people? Can any one suppose that those Imperial traditions, the possession of the Rhine, with its cities and fortresses, of Belgium, with its coal—the means, and the sole means, by which a naval war could be waged with England—will not be the next thought of the triumplant Ruler and his Chiefs? A straw shows which way the wind blows, and so fanciful a writer as M. Emile de Girardin, by the very nature of his mind, gives a just indication of the existing French spirit. "Let us have a war," he said, "not in "a corner of Europe, but for the destruction of the "Treaties of 1815 and the restoration to France of her "natural boundaries." This feeling a French General will always endeavor to gratify, and it is the duty of this country to take no part in that attempted remodelling of Europe, of which the present war is the beginning. Let us have neutrality not only in our arms, but in our diplomacy. ut in our diplomacy.

NEUTRAL STATES ON THE CONTINENT.

It is said by the Paris correspondent of The London Times, that an application has been recently made by the French to the Neapolitan Government to ascertain what would be the policy of the latter during the war, and that the answer was, "Strict neutrality." Also that a request was then made for permission to occupy three ports, one in Sicily and two on the mainland; that the answer to this was that it was contrary to the rights of nations, but, if the French took them netwithstanding, the Neapolitan Government would make no opposition, as they had not the means of re-sisting. The King's brother is also said to be in ill-health.

The Belgian Monitour has the following:

"The Government of the Two Sicilies has officially notified to the Courts of Europe that it is the wish of his Neapolitan Majesty to preserve a strict neutrality toward all Powers pending the present complication." lications."
The same journal has the following:

"Belgium has adhered to the principles laid down in the delaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of

April, 1856.
"This adhesion was published conjointly with the